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The Green Heron is found rather commonly in many parts of Western Ontario and appears to be spreading, but on this walk, we saw only three and those all on the first day. It is true that during that day we passed through more wet lands than in the latter part of the trip, but we were constantly near a good deal of suitable ground where these birds were not seen.

Tree Swallows were also common on the first day, but after that not one was observed. These birds have become practically extinct in the London district within ten years, while in the more distant past they were quite common, nesting in fair numbers even in the business parts of the city of London, but while our Martins have apparently held their own, the Tree Swallows have vanished.

When passing through a piece of woods about forty miles east of the Detroit River, I saw a Hummingbird doing the Pendulum Play. After two or three oscillations in front of a shrub he flew through it and chased out his mate, she lit very close by and he immediately began again, swung ten times and then vanished.

FIVE NOTES FROM THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

ALTHEA R. SHERMAN.

KING RAIL, *Rallus elegans*. The conduct of one of this species, that visited our yard during the forenoon of April 15th, was out of the ordinary. The ground everywhere had been made very muddy by a heavy rain on the previous day. At 7:45 o'clock the King Rail was first seen walking in the middle of the street. Having traveled to the northern limit of the yard, it turned and came under the fence into the enclosure; leisurely examining the ground, it passed within six feet of the house and walked out through the front gate, that chanced to stand open. In a similar manner it spent the next four hours, cover

ing about three acres of a hillside, in its search for food. A portion of the time it spent among the raspberry bushes, the rest of the time it was moving about through the orchard and pasture with all the fearlessness and unconcern of a chicken that was in its own home.

NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER, *Phlœotomus pileatus abieticola*.—This species cannot be very rare in this vicinity since at least a half dozen of my neighbors have told me that they had seen it in the woods in recent years. This has happened usually in the winter when they were cutting wood. I had the good fortune to see one on June 15 as it sat for several minutes on a dead limb about fifty yards away.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER, *Centurus carolinus*.—On April 16th while on a farm near Steuben, Wisconsin, I saw a Red-bellied Woodpecker come to get its breakfast of corn from ears that were hung on the frame of the wind-mill as food for the birds. The owner of the place said that it had been a regular boarder all winter. This place must be near the northern limit of the range of this species. It is thus given in "The Birds of Wisconsin" by Kumlien and Hollister.

CARDINAL, *Cardinalis cardinalis*.—In the Wilson Bulletin for June, 1908, I reported having seen in the previous April a pair of Cardinals at the mouth of Sny Magill Creek. So far as known these were the first of this species to be identifield in this county. Late in December, 1908, the family of Mrs. M. A. Jordan, of McGregor, Iowa, was startled one morning by a rare and radiant vision, that of a brilliantly colored Cardinal standing in the freshly fallen snow near the lunch table spread for the birds. He soon became a regular boarder, fighting the English Sparrows that stole the corn he had cracked, and showing fear of the Blue Jays. His roosting place was discovered to be in a clump of evergreens a few rods away. He continued to come for food until the early days of April. Mrs. Jordan, who has resided in McGregor for more than fifty years, is confident that this was

the first Cardinal to visit that place. This is corroborated by other old time residents. The village of McGregor is situated on the banks of the Mississippi River, six miles north of the spot where I found the pair in April, 1908.

There are other instances of the northern advance of this species in this locality. In Wisconsin, almost due east from McGregor, lie the villages of Blue River and Boscobel on the banks of the Wisconsin River. In the former place a pair of Cardinals spent last winter, (the first of the species ever seen in that region,) and in the latter place about the middle of March a male Cardinal was seen by my informant, who has known the species in the south. All of these places are north of latitude 43 degrees and their winter temperature is considerably colder than that of Boston in whose neighborhood the advent of the Cardinal has awakened much interest.

A WET ACRE.—May 5 was a day of unusual interest. At 11:00 a. m. the temperature was 82 degrees in the shade, and there lay in sight the remnant of a snow-bank, the last of our May-day snow storm. Migrating birds came in large numbers. Just beyond the edge of our back lots lies a wet meadow, scarcely an acre in extent. Here on that day, partly screened by a fence, one could see at one time two Wilson Phalaropes, four Least Sandpipers, one Greater Yellow-legs, twenty-two Yellow-legs, three Killdeers, and one Golden Plover, all distant less than ten rods, while a little outside of this limit was a flock of Blackbirds numbering upwards of a hundred; they were mostly Red-wings with a few Rusty Blackbirds and Bronzed Grackles. Near the Blackbirds were seen a Savanna Sparrow and a Prairie Long-billed Marsh Wren. Following day brought to this small area, the Rails, Virginia and Sora, Solitary Sandpipers and a Florida Gallinule. The Gallinule was crippled in one foot, a like misfortune had befallen a Yellow-legs that remained here several days as did the Gallinule. The Wilson Phalaropes appeared to be mates, and one of them had an injured leg. They were in the neighborhood six days. Their light plumage was so conspicuous

against the dark earth that one grew curious as to the place chosen by them for spending the night. On one night this was found to be in the only running water the meadow offered, a shallow rivulet scarcely four feet wide. Standing in this water their color was completely obliterated in its light shining surface that reflected the sky.

NEW RECORDS FOR MIDDLE NORTHERN OHIO

LYNDS JONES.

BACHMAN'S SPARROW, *Peucaea aestivalis bachmanii.* — On May 14, 1909, on an all day trip to Cedar Point, a male in full song was found a quarter of a mile east of the Lake Laboratory. The bird was perched on a telephone wire near where the line enters the sand spit, singing lustily. It stopped only to fly to the ground to feed, then mounted to the wire again by way of bushes which were growing in the center of an old sand 'blow-out' which is now covered with grass. The bird permitted an approach within fifteen feet, showing no concern at the intrusion. Again on the 17th, the bird was found again at the same place, singing as lustily as before. If I mistake not this is the farthest north record for this species.

BEWICK'S WREN, *Thryomanes bewickii.*—On May 22, 1909, while on an all day bird tramp with Rev. W. L. Dawson, he called my attention to a singing bird of this species in the village of Berlin Heights. There was no mistaking the song. The presence of this wren has been suspected near Oberlin on three occasions, but in the absence of song and without specimens it has not been accredited to this region until now.

The presence of these two species tends to corroborate my statements that there is a decided northward movement of the bird fauna over Ohio.